SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1880. Advertising Rates.

DARLY AND SURDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents £2.50, according to classification WREELY .- 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending Oct. 30, 1880, wan: 128,798 Weekly 120,182 Thursday 121,550 Friday 123,279 Saturday Total for the week ..

A Startling Attack on the Freedom the Press.

Office, in this country, is open to Catholics Protestants, or Israelites. A man's religon, whatever it may be, or his lack of religion, is no legal objection to his election to office. This doctrine is one of the founuation stones of our free institutions.

At the same time, while the sectarian views of a candidate constitute no legal impediment in the way of his holding office, so perfect is our freedom that a voter has the same legal right to vote for or against a candidate on account of his religious views that he has to vote for or against him for any other reason. And the right of the press to discuss religious questions and the religious belief of candidates is just as complete and unrestricted as it is to discuss any other subject.

There are two grounds on which a distrust of the Catholics has widely prevailed among Protestants. They relate to the free schools and free press. It has been apprehended that if the Catholics should obtain absolute control of the government of this city, an attempt would follow on their part to weaken the free schools and to curtail the freedom of the press.

This distrust may be merely a groundless prejudice. We are pained to observe, however, that the course of the One Ruler of this city has recently given color to it.

On the nomination of Mr. GRACE for Mayor, THE SUN, in its untrammelled independence, holding Catholics and Protestants in equal esteem, yielded to him a fair, and, considering the shortness of the time he had lived in this country, we think a generous, support. As we said then and repeat now: "One man has the same right to be a Catholic that another has to be a Protestant or an Israelite." That is our abiding faith. It is a doctrine we always adhere to.

There is another daily journal in this city equally independent in politics, religion, and matters in general as THE SUN. Its editorials have at times been characterized by a high and uncommon order of ability. while the journal ever since the accession of the present proprietor to its control has been singularly exempt from personal attacks and personal abuse. The paper referred to is the New York Herald

That journal saw fit, with great dignity and entire decency-indeed in elevated though strong argument-to disapprove of the nomination of Mr. GRACE and to discountenance his election. Its arguments did not convince us, clear and ably put as they were; but we cannot see how any American who has ever read the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and who is imbued at all with the free spirit of these great charters of liberty, could for a moment question the right of a public journal to say all that the Herald has said.

But what do we see as the result? One of Mr. Kelly's two daily papers retorts by a most savage personal attack on the proprietor of the Herald, by reviving a filthy slander against him which was first visited upon him more than ten years ago ! It consists of the papers on the plaintiffside in a most extraordinary legal proceeding-a civil suit for damages, claiming twenty-five thousand dollars for an alleged outrageous assault.

As we have said, extraordinary indeed, on the plaintiff's own showing, the case is. She waited in the house after the alleged offence was committed, until it was repeated-waited seven months before she brought her civil action for damages-never procured an indictment-and for over two years after she had been twice assaulted she remained in the same family where the alleged offences had been committed !

Could there be a clearer, stronger, or more odious odor of blackmail than arises from the papers of the plaintiff herself, without waiting to hear from the defendant? This cannot be regarded as an attack upon the New York Herald alone. It must be looked upon as an attack upon the liberty of the whole American press.

But the important feature of the matter is its public aspect. Is it to be understood that every journal in this city that sees fit to disapprove of the election of a candidate of a particular faith to office is to be silenced by some means, however atrocious, how-

Mr. Kelly wields to-day a tremendous power over the city of New York; a power never before equalled in the hands of one man; a power which, this very occurrence warns us, cannot safely be intrusted to any one. We have no unkind or unfriendly feeling toward him; no objection to his holding office-the office of Comptroller or any other for which he is qualified; but we warn him that if he attempt to lay so much as the weight of his little finger on the Freedom of the Press, his sceptre will crumble to dust in his hold, and his now strong right hand will fall limp and powerless by his side.

The Great Struggle in the Eleventh District.

Since the election of 1876 the number of men entitled to vote in this city has been increased by from 40,000 to 50,000 new voters; and of this increase we have no doubt that a large majority are of Democratic sentiments and opinions. The great proportion of the people being Democratic, and the general tendency and array of the facts of our public history during the past four years being highly unfavorable to the Republican party, it seems to us most improbable that any great number of the young men who have become voters in this city, or the citizens who have come to settle here from other places, should be other than Democratic.

In 1876 the number of votes cast in the Leverth Congress District was about 25,000, and we may accordingly expect that in the election of Tuesday next that district will cost at least 30,000 votes. Thus, as it would appear, there are 5,000 new voters there.

We appeal to these new voters, to the men who have not before east their ballots in that district, not to east their first suffrages for the candidate who is in favor of making Gen. Grant the permanent ruler of the United States. Mr. L. P. Morron, the Republican nominee for Congress in that district, though otherwise an estimable gentleman, has devoted himself to this most dangerous and, as it seems to us, most un-

election of GRANT for an indefinite number of terms and what is called a strong government; that is, of a government in which the executive is strong and permanent, and the people weak and subjected. This is not the government that was designed by the fathers; it is not the government of the present revered Constitution of the United

States; it is not a republican government. The advocate and supporter of such a change in our political system should not be endorsed and approved by being reelected to Courress. Whatever else is done on Tuesday next, the man who stands as the representative of the Third Term in the Eleventh District should be decisively beaten.

The candidate against him is Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, a Democrat, a man of the people, a believer in the doctrine that the peo ple should be strong and the Government should be their servant. Let every new voter in the district not only give Mr. GE-RARD his suffrage, but exert himself to the end that others may do likewise.

A Disgraceful Letter from Marshall Jewell.

The following letter from Mr. MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been published by several of our contemporaries:

"[Confidential.]

"My Dwar Gre. Garriens: 1 think " was decived about the Moury letter. They thought it was decived about the Moury letter. They thought it was used in the product of the state of the state

friend.

"By consideration I mean that you and myself should know and recognize it as Judge D.'s act, and the obligation, if any, should be from you to him for it. So far as I could I have assured him that you would so consider it. It a great service being, General.

"It is their proposition, and I have accepted it. Yours very truly." Manshalt Jewatt." The above is so remarkable a document

that we could hardly help doubling its genuineness; so we sent to the Republican Headquarters to inquire about it. Mr. Jew-ELL refused to deny, while his secretary admitted, its genuiveness.

What does this letter show? It shows that Marshall Jewell is a huckster in the offices of the United States.

He is the confidential, chosen, bosom friend of Gen. GARFIELD, and this letter proves that, knowing GARFIELD as well as he does, he believes him capable of dicker ing away most important offices for immediate aid.

JEWELL promises and feels sure GAR FIELD will affirm the trade!

And it is nothing less than the office of United States District Attorney for the most important district in the United States-an office long held by PRESCOTT HALL and afterward by CHARLES O'CONOR, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and GEORGE BLISS-that is offered for an admission that a certain letter attributed to Gen. GARFIELD is spurious !

And from such sources civil service reform is expected !

Our Schools of Criminal Education. Our methods of punishment for crime still continue crude, and in some respects barbarous, and their administration is unequa-

and oftentimes so careless as to encourage

crime rather than repress it. As at present managed, our jails and penitentiaries are usually the nurseries of crime. They stimulate in their inmates a feeling of hostility to society and its laws, and so mingle the prisoners together that it would be marvel if any escaped the contamination of their deprayed associates. If a boy is sent to fall to serve out a first sentence, he goes to a school where the chances are that ne will be hardened in vice, and graduate a

confirmed criminal. That is the view of our jails which any one who reads the report of the Prison Association of New York will be compelled to take. It hardly seems possible that such a state of things should exist in this country. It to say nothing of its disregard of Christian criminal class almost necessarily at war

with society. Yet that what would seem impossible is actually present, and that what appears preposterous does exist, this report shows very clearly. "The common jails and their inmates," it tells us, "are in a deplorable condition, and are literally the common schools of crime and vice."

"Thirty years ago," it adds, "the child and the habitual criminal were shut up in convicts' cells on the same penitentiary corridor and in the same apartments of common jails; rude and profane men were keepers of the corridor for women convicts on Blackwell's Island and in the Westchester County and other jails. To the shame of the State,

these things are true at the present time. Let us look at the exhibit of the condition of our sixty-seven county jails, furnished by this report. In only five cases can the aildings be called good, while thirty-one are bad or very bad. Twenty-nine are insecure, twenty-one are imperfectly devised. and nine " can fairly be called underground dungeons, utterly unfit for human beings." Of the rest, thirty, or about half the entire number of jails in the State, are condemned

as deficient in light, air, and drainage. There are only fifteen jails where the law requiring the separation of the accused and the convicted can be carried out, and in four of these the opportunity is neglected. In only twenty-six jails is the law which directs the separation of the sexes so obeyed as to preclude the possibility of communication, and in thirty-three this

separation is very imperfect. The complete separation of minors from adults is also manifestly needed in the interests of morals, and the law requires it; but there are only ten jails reported as satisfactory in this particular. "As now managed, the majority of the jails seem almost designed to educate young offenders to a career of crime." In the jail at Rome, for instance, " mere children, lads, young men, and old criminals mingle together, eat together, curse together, and relate to each other the nastiness, vileness, and crimes of their lives."

In the six penitentiaries of the State-at Blackwell's Island, at Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo-there rece imprisoned at the close of 1879 a total of 3,472 individuals. In these, as in the jails, the complete separation of young offenders from the influence of old criminals is obviously necessary, and yet " little or no progress has been made in this direction so far." The laws which relate to the transportation of convicts to the penitentiaries make no adequate provisions for their return, so that the tendency is to make the penitentiaries the active agents in the centralization of criminals and paupers in the metropolitan districts where they are situated. Col. J. L. BROOME of the Marine Corps, in a report upon our prisons, among others, made to the Secretary of the Navy, said that the ventilation of all these prisons is very imperfect, and that there is of Mr. Gladstone's high-sounding profes-

prisoners, especially in the Albany peni-

while at work. He also found cruel and barbarous methods of punishment in use contrary to law.

The treatment of women prisoners is especially bad, both in the jails and penitentiaries. More than two thousand female convicts are every year admitted to the six penitentiaries. The number of commitments of females to the lock-ups and jails connected with the police courts in the twenty-four cities amounts to many thousands annually, those in the city of New York exceeding 22,000 in 1878, and those in Brooklyn exceeding 6,000. Ten thousand females are yearly committed to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. All classes are thrown together in the lock-ups and common jails until after the courts sentence them to the different institutions.

"The course of treatment at present pursued," the report says, "tends to debase the individual, to blot out hope, modesty, and every attribute of female virtue. Congregated in each of the penitentiaries and in the still more perilous intimacies of the corridors and lounging rooms of the common inits, all classes, ages, and vices of female prisoners are dangerously and culpably commingled."

It is ascertained that from 20 to 28 per cent, of the offenders who are arraigned before the courts of the State are females, and that a great proportion of these become habitual offenders. More than that, they become the mothers of a race of criminals And for this disgrace the administration of our jail system is largely responsible.

After Dulcigno-What Next ?

It is plain that the GLADSTONE Ministry cannot, with any show of consistency and self-respect, retreat from the position taken in regard to Turkey. On the other hand, how can it go on, now that its arm is crippled by the Irish difficulty, in a course certain to involve heavy and prolonged expenditure, if it does not actually entail a Eurobean war? Suppose the surrender of Dulcigno to be duly carried out; this is but one step, and that by no means a long one, toward the enforcement of the Berlin treaty, convention still bristling with problems to the solution of every one of which Mr. GLADSTONE stands committed.

The bestowal of a single seaport on Montenegro is a matter of slight importance compared with the large tract of territory in Thessaly and Epirus which the Sultan has been summoned to make over to Greece The antipathies of race and creed which rendered the smallest concession to the men of the Black Mountain odious to the Turks, will be no less flercely active in the case o their Hellenic neighbors; and the stubbornness of the Porte will of course be aggravated by the fact that a readjustment of frontiers contemplates, in this instance, not a merely nominal loss, but serious curtailment of the Ottoman dominions. On such a point the Sultan's counsellors will be likely to be found specially intractable, from a conviction that the so-called European concert has been already strained close to the point of rupture. It is doubtful whether the German, Austrian, and Italian contingents in the allied fleet would have taken any part in an assault upon Duleigno, and it is certain that the French ships were expressly ordered not to join in any measures of overt hostility. It is not to be expected that four of the great powers will go to greater lengths on behalf of a purely advisory clause in the Berlin treaty, like that relating to the Greek boundary, than they were prepared to go on behalf of a peremptory mandate. The fact that the GLADSTONE Ministry could scarcely look for any coadjutor except Russia in the attempt to coerce Turkey ' to yielding to the demands of Greece, could not fail to arouse much popular distrust and discontent in England; and this circumstance again would en courage the Sultan in his attitude of seems preposterous that the application of resistance. So much for the obstacles to our costly machinery for the repression of the further prosecution of Mr. GLADSTONE'S crime should be so stupid and unscientific, avowed design; but the objections to a waiver of his coercive policy seem no less lighty. How can the Pr cost of his naval pageant to the British taxpayer if its sole practical outcome is the transfer of one wretched little haven on the coast of the Adriatic? And how can the most outspoken Philhellenist of his time deny to the relatively progressive and enlightened citizens of the Greek kingdom the countenance and substantial aid which he has given to the half savage clausmen of Tsernagora?

Knotty as the Greek question seems it offers only moderate difficulties when compared with other unexecuted clauses of the Berlin treaty. Those guarantees of order and self-government which the Porte agreed to furnish in the case of Macedonia and Armenia are not forthcoming, and never will be, without a sweeping revolution in the Turkish mode of government. The fulfilment of this pledge would cut off the last chance of peculation and oppression; would be tantamount, in short, to an act of suicide on the part of the corrupt bureaucracy which is dominant at Stamboul. By the loss of Thessaly the field of their iniquitous operations would be sensibly diminished but by the creation of a regular and just government in the remainder of the empire that field would be annihilated. It is true that a European commission is now engaged in elaborating a scheme of government for Macedonia, and that the ambassadors are deliberating over what can be done for the Armenians. But even if such reforms should, under pressure, be nominally set on foot, they will prove wholly futile in the hands of Turkish administrators; while their execution, as we have said, will never be committed to European agents until the whole existing system of Ottoman rule is transformed from top to bottom. It would take something more than a seizure of the Smyrna Custom House to effect such a radical subversion of abuses: and it may be doubted whether a naval demonstration in the Bosporus could coerce the reigning Sultan into what he would deem a virtual abdication. If the subjects of the Porte are ever rescued from their wretched situation, the last act in the drama of intervention will probably be one not officially contemplated, namely, a sudden change of sovereigns, brought about, as such changes are apt to be effected in Stam-

boul, by conspiracy and assassination. It is improbable that even Mr. GLAD STONE, who denounced so fiercely the Bulgarian atrocities, will seek to redress the wrongs of Armenian and Macedonian Christians by the guas of a British squadron anchored off the Golden Horn. If he ever had such an end in view, his design will be effectually arrested by the critical state of Ireland. We may take for granted, therefore, that the European concert will fall short of its ultimate purpose, namely, the complete fulfilment of the Berlin treaty. But after such an undisguised miscarriage of a published programme, the Christian subjects of the Sultan will be actually worse off than they are now. The emptiness much injury and cruelty inflicted upon the sions will have been made patent to the Turks, and the failure of the vaunted Euro-

break of Moslem fanaticism, whose dangerous consequences may not improbably be They were all on a level, and every one felt in Afghanistan and in India. spoke to the other without regard to previ-

Will They Expel Him ! What is the precise question raised in the

case of the Rev. Dr. Thomas of Chicago? Clearly it is not whether the Methodist preachers of this country, as a body, have ceased to believe and preach the old-fashioned Methodist doctrine of the atonement, the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, and the unquenchable flames of an everlasting heil. Every one knows that they have not It is probably true that several of them have their private doubts as to the value of some of the Old Testament narratives, taken as matter-of-fact history, and it is undoubtedly true that there is more or less dissent among them from Mr. WESLEY's opinion that sinventionality. They were brothers and sisters ners dying impenitent are hurled into a lake in trouble and in danger, and there was no of material fire, there to wall in inconceivaneed of etiquette. It was too artificial a ble torture to all eternity. But the Methodthing for the emergency. Human sympaist pulpit as a whole is soundly orthodox on thy was what they wanted, and they were all these points, at least in its phraseology.

narianism 1880, continues to attach so much importance to orthodoxy that no Methodist preacher, however eminent, can habitually ventilate heretical opinions with impunity. The Rev. Dr. THOMAS, by his aggressiv frankness, has forced the issue. He frankly tells his brethren that Jesus had to die on the cross in order to satisfy a broken law and make it possible for Gop to forgive sinners. He has described this as "the butcher theory." He does not believe that all parts of the Bible are equally inspired, sacred, and valuable. As to his ideas about hell, he said in a sermon preached on the

eve of the assembling of Conference:

The question is whether the Methodist

Church, in this year of grace and latitudi-

"Jone Wester believed in a hell of literal fire, or mat rial fire. He says there is no such thing as immateria fire; and in answer to the objection that such a materia says that Gop has mercifully given us an example that such is not the case-in the assesse, a kind of flax that no heat could consume. And then he says that if it is no material fire it is something worse. Such a though makes the idea of Gop impossible. We cannot, with such a picture before us as millions of His children—those whom He called into being—suffering forever the agonies of such a heil, think of Him as good, and hence cannot think of Him as Gop: for to think of any being less than absolute perfection, or that might be better is not to think of GoD at ail. If I believed such a doctrine or future punishment; if I believed that millions who once lived here were in such torments and must stay there forever; if I believed that I should never smile again. If Ibelieved it, I could wish I had never been born; I could wish the world had never been made; that man kind had never been created. If I believed that I could wish that the race might perish from the earth; that star after star might sade out till the heavens were only blackness. If I believed that, I could wish that the uni verse might sink into nothingness, and that Gop himse might be annihilated. I don't believe it, and I don't see ho any sensible man who believes in Goo can believe it'

A young theological student holding such opinions and indulging in such language would find the door of every Methodist Con ference in the land barred in his face. Any obscure country circuit rider venturing upon such theological vagaries would hear at once from his Presiding Elder. It remains to be seen whether what is sauce for these is sauce also for the Rev. Dr THOMAS, the most distinguished, eloquent and popular Methodist preacher of the

Northwest. The general impression in Chicago seems to be that he will be found guilty of heresy and expelled from the ministry. Yet the fact is recalled that at the last General Conference a proposed inquiry as to the ortho doxy of a book on the future life, written by a Bishop and printed by the denominational Book Concern in this city, was dexterously smothered in committee.

Bigoted Men of Letters.

The Library Association of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland lately held its third annual meeting at Edinburgh There are two hundred and forty members representing one hundred and forty libraries, and the discussions at their meetings bring out many facts of much interest to lovers of books. The mild current of proceedings at Edinburgh, however, was interrupted by a question of greater importance han usually comes before the association.

The Librarian of the London Institution Mr. E. B. Nicholson, moved the adoption of a resolution that the association was in favor of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and art galleries for a part, at least, of every Sunday, though particular local circumstances might in some instances render the present application of the principle either useless or unde-

The local circumstances contemplated by the resolution as possible reasons for not opening libraries on Sunday were explained as being the absence of any general desire that they should be opened in some communities, and the expense of the extra work which would be devolved upon librarians or their assistants. But the mover of the resolution contended that aside from such objections, and in all cases where they did not exist or could be overcome, the public ought

to have access to their libraries on Sunday. It might be supposed that the subject thus presented could be discussed as wisely and profitably by a body of learned and accomplished librarians as by any body of men in the world; and yet they not only treated the proposition with disfavor, but absolutely refused to discuss it at all. Mr. Welch, of the Guildhall Library, London, at once moved that the association should immediately proceed to the consideration of a paper on a system of press and shelf notation, and in support of his motion declared that the subject of opening libraries on Sunday was so distasteful to many mem hers of the association that they would

sooner resign than have it discussed. This declaration was received with applause, and the resolution to pass to other ousiness was adopted by a large majority, thus treating the original motion as con temptuously as possible.

When men refuse to discuss a subject which is of recognized importance in the community, and is particularly important to them, it is fair to infer that they are afraid to deal openly with it because unable to confute the arguments in favor of a condusion to which they are opposed. It has seen the fashion of late to reproach men of science for their intellectual narrowness but we do not know when they have manifested so illiberal a spirit as has now been shown by these men of letters at Edinburgh

When Will the Revival Come?

"What a revival we shall have," exclaims the Methodist, "if the thousands of Christian men who have gone zealously into this political campaign will give the same time, sympathy, zeal, to labor for the salvation of souls!"

What a revival of genuine Christianity we should have, we may add, if the same brotherhood of humanity was manifested in the Church as that which common danger some times leads men to display. When the steamer Vera Cruz was tossed about by the waves, and blown hither and thither by the flerce winds, a rudderless ship doomed to sink, and the chance of escape for any seemed utterly gone, the passengers and patriotic policy. He is an advocate of the I tentiary, by the exceedingly hard discipline | pean concert will give the signal for an out- | crew were simply men and women, human

beings, struggling together against fate.

ous acquaintance or to artificial social distinctions. It was one family, and equality prevailed among them. The Church teaches that the whole human race are in peril inconceivably more terrible than that of drowning; and yet do we see among its members any such exhibition of the brotherhood of humanity taught by CHRIST? When Paris was besieged by the Germans, the inhabitants moved through the streets overcome with shame and dread. Famine was impending, surrender was inevitable, and destruction seemed probable. It was a common calamity; and as men and women met they spoke and questioned one another regarding the situation, not minding social distinctions or the restrictions of social con-

not particular to notice the dress of the brother human being who gave it. The worst fate which might have befallen the inhabitants of Paris would have been happiness compared with that which hangs over men according to the teachings of the Church. And yet Christian society goes on as if the prime object in life was for each to get the better of the other !

During the war of the rebellion men would stand in crowds before the bulletin boards of the newspapers, and, without thinking whether they had met before or how they stood with reference to each other socially, they would exchange congratulations over victory, or share their sorrow over defeat. They were too much in earnest to pay heed

to such minor things. When the Church is likewise in earnest, when its theory of common brotherhood is in truth realized, when all its members actually believe that salvation is to be ob tained only through its teachings, then we shall have the revival of genuine Christianity of which our Methodist contemporary speaks. But it will not come until then, nor, indeed, until then shall we know what Christianity is in practice. Who can gainsay that?

WM. H. CATLIN, Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second Westchester District, served creditably last year, and deserves a re-

Col. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, the regular Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the First District, was the only Democratic Assemolyman from this city who voted against the Tween charter in 1870.

The tide of immigration continues with a volume unprecedented at this season of the year. Last week two thousand and more immigrants arrived on one day at Castle Garden thirty-three hundred on another; and so the week went. It seems quite probable that when the records of immigration for the whole year are made up they will surpass those of any previous year in the country's history.

At a conference of Congregational minisers at Boston last week, the question of Bible requirements being under discussion, one of the speakers expressed the opinion that the principles of the Sermon on the Mount were vastly harder to live under than the Ten Commandments. That is unquestionably so; but unless the Congregationalists and all the other denominations calling themselves Christian practically take the Sermon on the Mount as their rule of life, they are only Christians in name: they are not Christians in reality. And when they do live up to those sublime principles, SATAN himself will find it fruitless to lead the hosts of infidelity against them.

A few days since, in the Supreme Court at Halifax. Nova Scotia, three soldiers of the Ninety-seventh Regiment were sentenced to eightiyears each in the Dorchester penitentiary, with hard labor, for maliciously breaking \$2,000 worth of plate glass. On Friday night three more soldiers of the same regiment, after making a disturbance on the streets entered a house and cruelly beat and assaulted woman, cutting her mouth with a bayonet which had been used as a gag. The people of liax must have had nearly enough of the Ninety-seventh Regiment. And perhaps they may also feel that there are drawbacks to the pleasing excitements of being a garrisoned town.

The Republican Colonization of New York WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29 .- Hundreds of men are leaving for New York city and the interior of your State. Most of them are not entitled to vote. Men have had their names placed on the registry contrary to law. Mr. New has sent free tickets to all Indiana men, stating that the State is in danger. Every vote coming from Washington should be challenged. I personally know parties who belong in Virginia who are on the New York registry lists. They were sent there by the Republican State Association here Democrats in the departments are not allowed leave of absence to go to their respective States and cast their votes. They are plainly told that if they go they will lose their places. B. G. A.

How it was Proved he was Inspecent.

From the Landon Truth. At one of the sessional divisions of Dorsetablice, a certain well-known tradesman was last week summoned for "killing and taking" a pheasant. He was defended by the George Lewis of the neighborhood, and acquitted, the magistrates remarking that it was disgraceful to subject a respectable man to such a prosecution. So delighted was the defendant at the resuit, that he insisted on his advocate dining with him. In due course a pheasant was put on the table, and it was pronounced to be a most "Yes," said the host, "this is the bird which it has been clearly proved to-day I did not kill or take."

Republican Tricks in Schoharle County.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Oct. 30,-The advocate of a "free ballet" and "honest count" of votes cast, are resorting to the following, among other means of inluencing votes: Applicants for pensions are told tha fluencing votes: Applicants for pensions are told that nothing can be done until after the election, and then the supporters of the Republican ticket will be first taken care of. Pensioners are told it derfield is elected, an increase of \$1 to \$2\$ per month will be recommended.

Democratic neiders of pension certificates have received what purports to be a circular ir, in the Pension Department at Washington, urging them to vote for itselfed, and closing up with the statement that if Hancet is elected, with a Democratic majority in Congress, all pensions will be stopped.

They offit to say that the Democratic majority in the last and present Congress have voted all the moneys for the pensions now paid them.

Boss Shepherd Never Changes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- Many of Boss Shepherd's friends in this city have been greatly worried by rumors which have prevailed for some time past that he favored the election of Mancock. It is suid that the Hoss revores the election of Hamoon. It is said that the House entertained a profound contempt for Garfield because the latter denied that the \$5.000 even han by the former was to influence his as then act harmon of the Committee on Appropriations in the De Garger matter. A special despatch to the Hamolton Murtagh's old newspaper to day from San Francisco sets she herd all right below the community. I. H. Stevens, Shepherd all right below the community. I. H. Stevens, Shepherd is partner leierraphs as follows: "Just heard from Shepherd in Mexico. It is a campaign he than he is for Hacocock Shepherd never changes; is true to friends and party."

Walking from Chicago to See Gen. Hancock John D. Burgh, a veteran of the Second Army Corps who served in the Eighth New Jersey Regiment Col. Ramsey), and who was wounded in the war, reached New Brunawick, N. J., on Thursday night, and started after breakfast on Friday for this city. Burgh, left Chi-cago, Ill., on Sept. 20 to waik to this city to see his old commander, Gen. Hancock.

Mount Vesuvius in Eruption. Naples, Oct. 30.—Mount Vesuvius continues in active emption, and streams of lava are flowing down the western aide.

Col. F. A. Conkling has just returned from a stumping tour of several days in the counties of Munroe and Northampton, in eastern Pennsylvania. He reports

the skies everywhere bright with the omens of victor

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

At the Social Science Congress in England Dr. Norman Kerr read a curious paper on the subject of music halls. The reverend gentleman is evidently of the opinion that an alliance between Barchus and Apollo is wicked, and seems to shudder at the night of women and girls frequenting places of arousement where beer is sold amid strains of music. Like most clergymen of Great Britain, he has travelled in Europe, and he ought to bave seen that all over the Continent the combination of beer and the strains of Lumby's, Strauss's, or Gurgi's orchestras has in no way demoralized the population. The insular brain of an English or Scotch elergyman seems unable to compre-hend that the sight of a bottle of Bass's ale, or of a mug of half-and-half, does not necessarily demoralize a woman or even a young girl. Places of amusement in Great Britain where musiand refreshments are combined are undoubtedly susceptible of improvement; they are infinitely superior to the cider cellars and pot houses of olden days where men drank alone, and where they indulged in depraying conversations. The family of the workingman is incomparably better off when he can take his wife and daughters to a place of entertainment, where they can enjoy recreation while he is drinking beer. Even if they are allowed to sip from his glass they are not necessarily demoralized. They must feel better than they would feel if he should return nome from a spree by himself and smash their heads. It is not the beer, nor the music hall, that makes women drunkards. It is the gin mill around the corner, and if legislative restric-tions are wanted, they should present the free occess of women and children to barrooms, or public houses, as they are called in Great

Notwithstanding the recent terrible rains, the potato crop in the British Isles promises to be unusually abundant. Its importance may be estimated from the fact that, next to bread and nent, potatoes are the most important article of food, especially in Ireland. No less than 1.380,-000 acres of land are this year devoted to the culture of the esculent. From all parts of Ireland accounts of the quality and quantity of the potatoes are cheering, and, as that country raises and consumes about two-thirds of the whole crop of the United Kingdom, the abundance of food ought to aid the efforts of the Government to pacify the country. The value of the crop may be estimated on the basis of an average of seven tons to an acre. They are worth about \$25 a ton. Fears of a potato rot limit the area of cultivation. Half of the old orts, such as "regents" and "rocks," rotted this year. A new kind has lately been planted which has proved almost free from the deadly fungus. It is called the "champion." This plant is an uncertain yielder of tubers. It averages about four and a half tons to the acre and it is of good size. The rainfall all over Great Britain about a fortnight ago has been the greatest within the memory of man. In one place 4% inches fell in ninety-one hours, which is about one-fifth of the average of the whole The chief musical event in England has been

the triennial festival at Leeds, at which a new

pratorio by Arthur Sullivan (who, by the by, is

ion of the composer. The reputation of Mr.

to be knighted), was produced under the direc-

Sullivan has of late been so clouded by his 'Pinafore" that few will believe him to be the musician he really is. It will surprise many who know only his ballads and operettas to earn that as a composer of oratorio music Mr. Sullivan has few equals, and that he has fairly earned his great reputation in that department of his art. His latest work, "The Martyr of Antioch," has achieved a brilliant success. The ovation which the composer received at the conclusion of the performance is described as "having rarely distinguished The work opens a similar occasion." with a short orchestral introduction, followed by a descriptive chorus of the sun worshippers It is the most effective in its instrumentation A contraito solo is introduced said to be of rare beauty. The next important number is a tenor solo, "Come, Margarita, Come." It is described as a charming air, and is likely to become very popular among English tenors. An unaccompanied funeral hymn, Brother, thou art gone before us," is full of solemnity and pathos. This gives place to a sole by "the Martyr," which is followed by another hymn, "For thou didst die for An "Evening song of heathen maidens presents a strong contrast by its gayety. The final scene opens with a chorus by the heathen maidens, "Glory to the God who breaks," which is answered by the imprisoned Chris-It is a splendid specimen of cheral writing. The solos were sung by Mmes. Albant and Patey and Messrs. Lloyd and King. Albani, in her solo "For thou didst die for me," created a great impression by her pathetic rendering of the music. In the scene of martyrdom she rose to absolute grandeur of expression. The other soloists were not far behind her. Many other works of great composers were performed during the festical, but there was little

tinguished himself at one of the performances. Cardinal Nina, the Prime Minister of the Vatican since 1878, has been obliged to resign his position by ill health. When Lee XIII, was elevated to the papacy his first act was to nominate Cardinal Franchi as his Secretary of State. Franchi was then the youngest of the Cardinals. He was admirably fitted for the position by his experience, as well as by his supple character as a diplomatist. At Madeira, at Florence, at Madrid, and at Constantinople he had already acquired a great name, and his knowledge of the failings and wants of modern society rendered him remarkably well fitted to cope with the difficulties which surrounded the Holy See when Pope Leo was elerated. When Franchi died, in July, 1878, Cardinal Nina was chosen as his successor. He has made a great name for his able management of the difficult quarrels with Germany and Belgium. So loth was the Pope to part with him that he made him prefect of the apostolic palace, with a residence in the Vatican. The office was formerly of great importance, but it is now merely an empty house, as the papal domain is bounded by the four walls of the Vatican.

'Elijah." Mr. Henry Cross, who for some

time was principal baritone in old Trinity, dis-

Affairs in Russia are illustrated by the fact that a peasant, Polineff by name, who was tried for murder, has, according to the Journal de St. Petersbourg, nearly killed the counsel for the prosecution by throwing at his head his hobnailed clog. He is to pass before a court martial, which means that he will be hanged. The hit of the dramatic season in Paris is

d'Ennery and Bresil's five-act play, " Diana. It was produced at the Ambigu, and has achieved a popular if not a literary, success. Its story is complicated and original. A father anxious to save the honor of his son, frets himself into a fever. Unconsciously, in a trance he seeks the adventuressiin whose revenueful hands reposes the only proof of what turns out to be his son's unfounded dishonor. He kills her. The son involuntarily witnesses the crime, but to save his father declares that he himself struck the fatal blow. The father, knowing nothing of the act which he committed while unconscious, upbraids the son as a cowardly assassin. Stung by his reproaches, the son at last tells the father the truth. The father at once imagines the son to be a madman as well as a murderer, and joyfully desires Malesherbes, who is a figure of the story, to defend the young assassin, on the plea of in-But Malesherbes's suspicions are aroused, and by an ingenious process of inducever reasoning he proves to the nearest actually, though not morally, the assassin.

Of course this tissue of blood and iron is richly embroidered with tender passages. As a richly embroidered with tender passages. tive reasoning he proves to the father that he is whole it is at least as interesting as "The Two Orphans." The attempt to infuse a isychologic interest is a diminably carried out, and there are frequent opportunities for the acting of the broad melodramatic quality so much appreciated by American audiences. There can be no doubt of an early production of the new piece in English. SUNBE 4MS.

-The English Church Missionary Society labored for twenty years before it could report one overt. New it reports 20,000.

-The Religious Herald, published at Richond, Va., says that four fiths of the 1,455,923,500 per sons in the world are " without God and without hope -A new church is to be built in Rasamanninpuram. It will cost \$500, and is the gift of a converted heathen whose Christian name is David Rasamanuts.

puramers in Tinnevella, India. Evangelist Hammond has gone to Wintiper, where he will hold revival services among the ttle Winnipeggers. Winniper is the principal city of lamitobs, and is 1 800 miles from here.

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-In the Mahratta district of India the leader of a band of robbers was several years ago con-verted to Christianity. He studied for the ministry, and

is now the pastor of a church at Watwal. -The latest notion in the way of a great religious conneil is a Pan-Lutheran one to be held at Wit-tenberg, Germany. It has not yet taken definite shape.

but is seriously talked about by prominent Lutherans -The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, writing under date of Oct 0, says. "The health of the Pope is excellent, and he takes exercise twice a day in the Vatican gardens. He seems to have passed the summer without suffering much from the heat, which was this year extreme in Rome."

... The gilded rooster on the steep le of the Congregational Church at Newtown, Conn., has been there 112 years, and boars the marks of the bullets of Revolutionary soldiers. These worthies aimed high as they passed through Newtown. The bell in the steeple has been there for more than a century

-In Baltimore the colored Methodists have twenty churches. The colored Episcopalians and Presbyterians each have two, while the Roman Catho lies have one, and the Baptists several, most of which are small. The two Episcopal churches have white ministers, and are somewhat on the ritualistic order

-The Covenant, which is the organ of the Reformed Episcopal Church, says that several of the principal Protestant Episcopal churches in Baltimore are on the high read to Rome, and that in some of these churches the rectors regularly hear confession. It men-tions as chief among these, St. Paul's, Mount Calvary, and St. Luke's. -A young man of wealth fell down a cliff,

at New London, Conn. A clergyman's wife carried him to her house, cared for him at the cost of great personal inconvenience, and probably saved his life. She was never thanked by the man or his family, and even the napkins that were bound on his wounds when he went away were not returned. -At the Convention of the Women's Na-

tional Christian Temperance Union in Boston last week one of the speakers said that the Methodists, Presby-terians, and Baptists are gradually adopting the use of unfermented wine at the communion table, and that there is good reason to believe that other churches will follow the example set by them. -The Rev. R. Heber Newton of this city

has been called to be rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Troy. St. John's has recently been renovated and made very elegant with fresco, tiling, and novel chancel fixtures. The new pulpit of polished brass is an exact counterpart of one recently erected in St -Evangelist Harrison is having a better ime in Philadelphia than he had in his last engagement

in this city. He is at the Scott Methodist Episcopa

Church, where he has already swept in about a hunconverts and is hoping for five hundred more. He suit says that he will make consternation prevail in bell, while heaven rejoices over his victory. -The First Baptist Church in San Francisco is burdened with a debt so heavy as to be greater than the value of its property. The probability is that the church will, before very long, have to go into bank-ruptcy, or in some other way be wiped out of existence.

Churches have a hard time in California, for the people

generally have little reverence for religion, and no par ticular respect for Sunday above other days. -One of San Francisco's pastors, the Rev. W. J. Smith, thinks that the city is too wicked to be belied by Moody and Sankey. "I do not want to be a beined by Moody and Sankey. prophet of evil omen." he said, "but if Jesus could not de many mighty works in Nazareth because of their unbelief, there may be things to hinder the blessing of Got oming to us even by those dear brethren who have been

to successful elsewhere. This city, like Nazareth, is filled with unbellef." -The Presbyterian speaks of certain good people who pray with great regularity for the Church out never let an occasion go by to stick plus in the paster. It calls them the "Big Indians of the spiritual reserva tion." and says that "their robe of righteousness is a patchwork of scalps." This description of praying people is not encouraging to those who have no been in the habit of going to prayer meeting, but have

been thinking that probably they might like to go if they saw a reasonable chance of being edified. -There is a brisk and busy breeze in what was the Presbyterian Church at Dunkirk, of which the Rev. Mr. Adams is or was pastor. The Presbytery de posed Mr. Adams for heresy, and declared his pulpi empty. A majority of the congregation stood by Mr Adams and said that the pulpit was not vacant at all. and should not be, as long as they could get Mr. Adams to remain in it. The minority has been declared by the Presbytery to be the Presbyterian Church, and to have a right to the property. Thus the church is divided against itself. The Adams party holds possession, and x-brother Adams is to preach regularly notice. Lituration will at once commence in a civil cour with a view of finding out the real owner or owners.
The wealth of the church belongs to the Adams party.

-The somewhat unusual spectacle will be presented to-day in Brooklyn of Brother Talmage officiating as Sunday school Superintendent. He is to preside over the affairs of the Tabernacle Sunday school, which Major Corwin has so long managed, and from which the Major now retires. Many pasters do regular duty in superintending their own Sunday schools, but it is a rare thing for a man who has as large a church at falmage has to add such a work to his other duties There is no rule of the Presbyterian Church either for or ngainst it. About fifteen years ago a resolution was passed in the Presbytery of New York making it a very to interest American musicians, except that Mr. George Henschel, who is soon to sing the part here, scored another triumph in the fesirable thing and almost a duty for pastors to act as Sunday school superintendents. This was considered by many of the brethren an impracticable thing, and it was never to any great extent enforced. The Tabernack

Sunday school is one of the largest in this country. The Roman Catholic papers exhibit a good deal of amusement at the recent efforts of the Presbyte-rians to curoli Saint Patrick among the early pioneers of Presbyterianism It will be remembered that one of the fecorations for the Presbyterian Council was adorned with the name of Patrick and allusion to the elders in the churches which he established in Ireland. Of course, the word "Saint" was omitted, as its mention to such The endenvor to make Ireland's patron saint a Presbyte rian was considered a hit of pedentry, even by many of the friends of the gentiemen who had the decorations painted. The Rev. Dr. Moffat came to the aid of those who would make a Presbyterian of St. Patrick, by a long article in the Production Review. The Gilbole Sand and takes issue with the hearned Doctor, and accuses him of contradicting history and outraging truth. It is not probable that any new Presbyterian churches will be

-When ground was broken for the new mish Methodist Church in St. Louis, it was by one huafred ladies. A beautifully polished brass shovel was handed to the paster's wife, who took up with it as much earth as it would hold, and tossed the earth into a cart which was standing by to receive it. She then handed the shovel to the lady next her, who did in like manner. Thus the shovel was passed from one lady to another on til each lady had lifted her share of earth and put it into the cart. An enthusiastic crowd of bystanders cheered the indies and encouraged them in the perform ance of their pleasant duty. The part was not in keep ing with the elegant shovel, being of the rough sort geu erally used in connection with the excavation of cellars. The horse was old and partly blind, and there was no style about the driver. One emission was made, and was not thought of until too, lose. That pousled shovel smight have been sold at another for the tenefit of the church, and might, under the enthusiasm inspired by the occasion, have yielded enough to buy furniture for the pulpit or stained class for a window or two This will have to be thought of in season by the next church which engages in a similar bit of pleasautry.

-The last Sunday school lesson found Jacob in a state of victorious exuitation. The lesson for to-day finds him in the depths, of sorrow user, the loss of his son Joseph. The passage for study is Genevis Exevit. 1-5, T3-30. Joseph was the lavorite among all the sons of Jacob, and the marks of attention he load received had aroused the jealousy of his brothers. Their natred reached its highest point owing to the dreams which he told them which were prophetic of their subjection to him. They plotted to kill him, and wanted a suitable opports tunity. This opportunity occurred when they were bind-ing their flocks near Dothan, in the comman part of the and of Cansan. The story of their jutting poor Jose; in the pit and then lifting him out and selling him to the Midianite traders is farming to every which. The transaction was as cruel and barbarous as can be inazined. The brothers added to their imquitous meanness by stances. Josephia coat with blood, and manic it home to their father as an evidence that Joseph had been destroyed by wild heasts. The old man gave up his per son for leaf. little thinking of the fortunes in store for the whole fam By through the deliverance from famine which Joseph was to work out for them. The lessons to be drawn from this passage are, first, that human nature is of itself an exceedingly bad thing; second, that the provincaces of God are beyond man's understanding. The lessons for the rest of this year cluster about this tragic and desply interesting story of Joseph. They are as full of instruct